10:Henshaw E-4 (no date) 1959 NT14 Plateau Yumans NT14
Havasupai

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HANDBOOK

OF

AMERICAN INDIANS

NORTH OF MEXICO

[Title Page]

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PART 1

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Havasupai ('blue-or-green water people'). A small isolated tribe of the Yuman stock

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HAVASUPAI MAN. (AM. MUS. NAT. HIST.)

(the nucleus of which is believed to have descended from the Walapai) who occupy Cataract canyon of the Rio Colorado in n.

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HAVASUPAI WOMAN. (AM. MUS. NAT. HIST.)

w. Arizona. Whipple (Pac. R. R. Rep., III, pt. i, 62, 1856) was informed in 1850 that the "Cosninos" roamed from the

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Sierra Mogollon to the San Francisco mts. and along the valley of the Colorado Chiquito. The tribe is a peculiarly interesting one, since of all the Yuman tribes it is the only one which has developed or borrowed a culture similar to, though less advanced, than that of the Pueblo peoples; indeed, according to tradition, the Havasupai (or more probably a Pueblo clan or tribe that became incorporated with them) formerly built and occupied villages of a permanent character on the Colorado Chiquito n. of the San Francisco mts., where ruins were pointed out to Powell by a Havasupai chief as the former homes of his people. As the result of war with tribes farther n., they abandoned these villages and took refuge in the San Francisco mts., subsequently leaving these for their present abode. In this connection it is of interest to note that the Cosnino caves on the upper Rio Verde, near the n. edge of Tonto basin, central Arizona, were named from this tribe, because of their supposed early occupancy by them. Their present village, composed of temporary cabins or shelters of wattled canes and branches and earth in summer, and of the natural caves and crevices in winter, is situated 135 m. n. of Prescott and 7 m. s. of the Grand canyon. The Havasupai are well formed, though of medium stature. They are skilled in the manufacture and use of implements, and especially in preparing raw material, li e buckskin. The men are expert hunters, the women adept in the manufacture of baskets which, when lined with clay, serve also as cooking utensils. Like the other Yuman tribes, until affected by white influences during recent years, their clothing consisted chiefly of deerskin and, for the sake of ornament, both men and women painted their faces with thick, smooth coatings of fine red ocher or blue paint prepared from wild indigo; tattooing and scarification for ornament were also sometimes practised. In summer they subsist chiefly on corn, calabashes, sunflower seeds, melons, peaches, and apricots, which they cultivate by means of irrigation, and also the wild datils and mescal, in winter principally upon the flesh of game, which they hunt in the surrounding uplands and mountains. While a strictly sedentary people, they are unskilled in the manufacture of earthenware and obtain their more modern implements and utensils, except basketry, by barter with the Hopi, with which people they seem always to have had closer affiliation than with their Yuman kindred. Their weapons in war and the chase were rude clubs and pikes of hard wood, bows and arrows, and, formerly, slings; but firearms have practically replaced these more

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primitive appliances. The gentile system of descent or organization seems to be absent among the Havasupai, their society consanguineally being patriarchal. They are polygamists, the number of wives a man shall have being limited apparently only by his means for supporting them. Betrothals by purchase are common, and divorces are granted only on the ground of unfaithfulness. The Havasupai occupy a reservation of about 38,400 acres, set aside by Executive order in 1880 and 1882. Their population was 300 in 1869, 283 in 1902, 174 in 1906. (H. W. H.)

Agua Supais.—Hodge, Arizona, 169, 1877. **Ah-Supai.**—Bourke, Moquis of Ariz., 80, 1884. **Ăk'-ha-ăt'-pai.**—Gilbert, Yuma vocab., B. A. E., 64, 1878 (Walapai form). **Ahuesh-pai.**—Gatschet in Zischr. f. Ethnol., XV, 127, 1883. **Ava-Supias.**—Bancroft, Ariz. and N. Mex., 547, 1889. **Avikdpai.**—Gatschet, op. cit., 123. **Cauinas.**—Ind. Aff. Rep. 1869, 91, 1870. **Cauinas.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Mar. 27, 1868. **Co-o-al-ais.**—Powell in Scribner's Mag., 713, Dec. 1875. **Cochimeens.**—Emory, Recon., 96, 1848 (trans. 'dirty fellows'). **Cochuichaes.**—Bartlett, Pers. Narr., II, 178, 1854. **Coconinos.**—Cushing in Atlantic Mo., 544, Oct. 1882. **Cohoninos.**—Bourke Moquis of Ariz., 80, 1884. **Cojninas.**—Sitgreaves, Expedition, 15, 1853 (name by which a Mavesdpai called himself). **Cojonina.**—Scott in Donaldson, Moqui Pueblo Inds., 52, 1893. **Cominas.**—Vargas (1692), cited by Davis, Span. Conq. N. Mex., 370, 1869. **Cominas.**—Browne, Apache Country, 220, 1869 (mentioned as a branch of Gila Apache). **Cominas.**—Rivera, Diario y Derrotero, leg. 950, 1736. **Cominas.**—Pumpelly, Across America and Asia, map, 1870. **Cominas.**—Garcés (1776), Diary, 472, 1900. **Cominas.**—Whipple, Pac. R. R. Rep., III, pt.1, 82, 1856. **Cominas.**—Garcés (1776), Diary, 445, 1900 (erroneously said to be Maricopa name for Mohave). **Cuismes.**—Orosco y Berra, Geografía, 89, 1864 (misquoting Garcés). **Cuismes.**—Garcés (1776), Diary, 446, 1900. **Cuisinas.**—Ibid., 473 (erroneously said to be applied to Mohave). **Cuismes.**—Ibid. (erroneously said to be applied to the Mohave). **Kahaesipia.**—Gibbs, MS. map of Colorado tribes, B. A. E., no. 282. **Ka-ha-va-i-pai.**—James, Inds. Painted Desert, 195, 199, 1903 ('people of the blue water'). **Kavasupi.**—Thomas, MS., no. 692, B. A. E., 1868. 'Havasupai.—Ewing in Great Divide, 328, Dec. 1892. **Ka-va-su-pai.**—Cushing in Atlantic Mo., L, 574, Sept. 1882. **Kava-su-pay.**—Bandelier in Arch. Inst. Papers, IV, 362, 1892. **Kavasu-pai.**—Ewing, op. cit. 'Kavisun Pai.—Ibid. **Jabesúa.**—Garcés (1776), Diary, 340, 1900. **Java Supais.**—Baxter in Harper's Mag., June 1882. **Javesua.**—Escudero, Noticias de Chihuahua, 228, 1834 (misquoting Garcés). **Kehainakwe.**—ten Kate, Reisen in N. A., 300, 1885 (Zuñi name: 'Piñon nut people'?). **Kehenina.**—Ibid., 292. **Ke'-hai'-na.**—Gilbert, Yuma vocab., B. A. E., 64, 1878 (Hopi name). **Kéhenina.**—Voth, Traditions of the Hopi, 19, 1905 (Hopi name). **Kehenines.**—Gatschet in Zeitschr. f. Ethnol., XVIII, 97, 1886. **Kénina.**—Ibid., XV, 134, 1883 (Hopi name). **Kep-aina' kwe.**—ten Kate, Synonymie, 7, 1884 (Zuñi name, borrowed from the Hopi). **Kéyainena.**—Ibid. (Hopi name). **Kéhenkwe.**—ten Kate, Reisen in N. A., 300, 1885 (Zuñi name: 'Piñon nut people'?). **Kehai kwe.**—Cushing in Atlantic Mo., L, 562, Sept. 1882 (Zuñi name; *kwe*='people'). **Ku'h-sin.**—Escudero, Noticias de Chihuahua, 228, 1834 (misquoting Garcés, 1776). **Kéyai-kwa.**—Gatschet in Zeitschr. f. Ethnol., XV, 124, 1883 (Zuñi name). **Nation of the Willows.**—Cushing in Atlantic Mo., L, 562, 541, 1882. **Navisi-pai.**—Gatschet, op. cit., XV, 127, 1913 (a Walapai form). **People of the Willows.**—Powell in 3d Rep. B. A. E., xix, 1884. **Supais.**—Cushing in Atlantic Mo., 544, Oct. 1882 (after "Arizona Miner"). **Supias.**—Hinton, Handbook to Arizona, 356, 1878. **Supis.**—Orosco y Berra, Geografía, 89, 393, 1864 (erroneously given as part of Paraon Apache). **Suppai.**—Ind. Aff. Rep.,

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101 lxxxi, 1886. Tonto Camino.—Möllhausen, Tagebuch, II, 196, 1858. Yabipais Jabesua.—Garcés (1776), Diary, 414, 1900. Yavai Supai.—Arthur (1882) in Ind Aff. Rep., 297, 1883. Yavipai Jabesua.—Bandelier in Arch. Inst. Papers, III, 112, 1890 (after Garcés). Yavipai Javesua.—Urrea y Berra, Geog., 41, 1864 (after Garcés). Yavasupai.—Corbusier in Am. Antiq., 276, Sept. 1886.
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